

# REST FRAME OPTICAL SPECTROSCOPY OF DISTANT RADIO GALAXIES

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**Abstract.** We have searched for redshifted optical emission lines in the near-infrared from 17 distant radio galaxies (and the IRAS source FSC 10214+4724, Elston et al. 1993), using InSb array spectrometers at the KPNO and CTIO 4m telescopes. The redshifts range from 0.8 to 3.4. We detect lines in over a dozen cases, summarized in the table below.

For B2 0902+34 we detect [OIII]5007Å at  $z=3.39$  at a flux consistent with the narrow band image of Eisenhardt and Dickinson (1992). This line accounts for virtually all of the observed broadband K flux in B2 0902+34, leaving a flat continuum characteristic of a protogalaxy.

In the other radio galaxies we detect H $\alpha$ + [NII] emission, and in many cases the redshift is large enough so that the Ly $\alpha$  flux is available from optical spectroscopy. The reddening can be estimated from the ratio of Ly $\alpha$ /H $\alpha$ . We typically find a ratio of 4, which when compared to the low density recombination ratio of 9 leads to  $E_{(B-V)} = 0.1$  and  $A_V = 0.3$  (rest-frame) using standard extinction curves (McCarthy, Elston and Eisenhardt 1992). This should be regarded as an upper limit to the reddening since multiple scatterings may contribute to the destruction of Lyman $\alpha$ . The net effect of the reddening and line flux correction to the continuum in these galaxies is to make the observed frame R-K colors 0.7 mag bluer while leaving the K magnitude virtually unchanged. These color changes imply substantially younger ages for the stellar populations in these galaxies, as the case of B2 0902+34 illustrates.

We also have data on the [NII]6548/6584Å, [OIII] 4959/5007Å, and [OII]3727Å lines in some cases, and are exploring the use of these in combination with UV lines to constrain the ionizing spectrum (e.g. using [OIII] 5007/CIV1549). While the majority of the line profiles are narrow, in a few cases we see apparently broad profiles (a few thousand km/sec) reminiscent of quasars, even though the objects possess no broad UV emission lines.

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## References

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Name	Redshift	Line Fluxes ( $10^{-17}$ erg/s/cm $^2$ )	Comments
3C 22	0.937		H $\alpha$ + [NII] possibly broad
3C 107	0.79		H $\alpha$ not detected
3C 265	0.811		H $\alpha$ detected
3C 257	2.474		Weak H $\alpha$ detection
3C 352	0.806		Good H $\alpha$ detection
3C 470	1.653		H $\alpha$ not detected
B2 0902+34	3.395	1.1([0111]5007 $\text{\AA}$ )	[0111] redshift = 3.386. Protogalaxy?
B3 0731+438	2.429	0.8(H $\alpha$ )	[0111] also detected
B3 0903+428	0.907		H $\alpha$ detected
MG 1744+18	2.281		Probable H $\alpha$ detection, very extended
MRC 0156-252	2.09	1.5(H $\alpha$ + [NII])	Weak H $\alpha$ detection
MRC 0406-244	2.428	1.4(H $\alpha$ + [NII])	[0111] also detected
MRC 1106-256	2.43	6.0(H $\alpha$ + [NII])	
MRC 1138-262	2.17	13.(H $\alpha$ + [NII])	Possibly broad profile
MRC 1324-262	2.28		H $\alpha$ not detected
MRC 2028218	2.63	1.5(H $\alpha$ + [NII])	Weak H $\alpha$ detection
MRC 2139-292	2.55		H $\alpha$ not detected

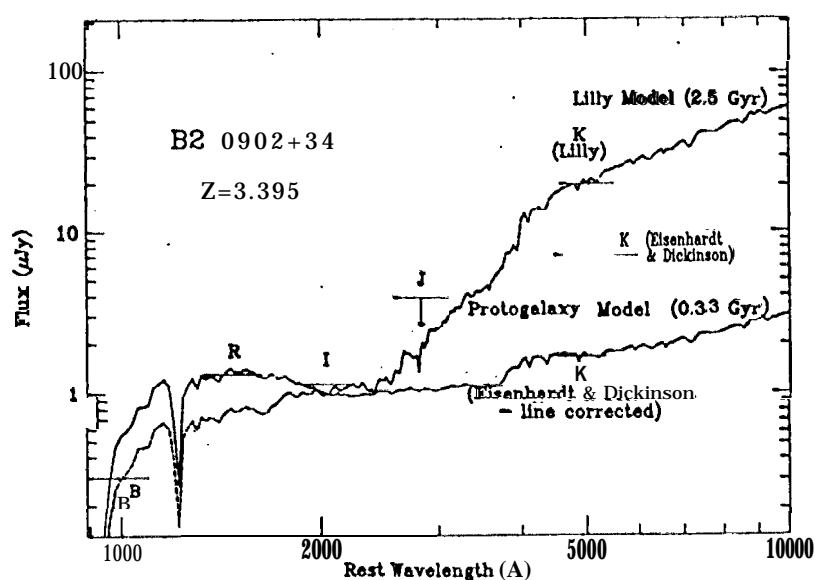


Fig. 1. The amount of observed K light (rest frame optical) in the redshift 3.4 radio galaxy B2 0902+34 has dropped dramatically after corrections to Lilly's original (1988) value, shown by the short horizontal bar at upper right. Eisenhardt and Dickinson's (1992) K measurement is shown by the horizontal bar at middle right, and after correcting for the [0111] 5007 $\text{\AA}$  line flux the K light drops to the level shown at lower right. Instead of the 2.5 billion year old population favored by Lilly (dashed line), the corrected data are fit by a 300 million year old protogalaxy model (solid line).